

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27TH, 1892.

NUMBER 52

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

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Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH.—No 12 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 11 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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J. T. TAYLOR, Pastor.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office, 57, Rua das Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residência, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 62, Rua das Marqueses de Abautes No. 57. Telephone 1156.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow. Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marqueses de Abautes. Telephone 5246.

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Miscellaneous.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 27th, 1892.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be merited and received during the ensuing year.

as well as illegal and perilous. Before the hasty passage of the Mata Machado bill by the Chamber last October, a steady improvement had set in, exchange was rising and a better feeling was apparent everywhere. The general impression was to the effect that the Treasury would assume responsibility for the currency now outstanding and we should see an end to the inflation which had been caused by unsound banks and unscrupulous speculators. The unexpected vote given by the deputies, however, dispelled the illusion, and exchange promptly fell. We are therefore back again in that state of distrust and uncertainty into which we were plunged by the mad financial schemes of the Ruy Barbosa regime, and there we shall remain until the government learns to keep its hands off. But as the situation is, it could easily be improved simply through ordinary channels, but it will never be improved so long as the government continues to devise and encourage such schemes as that now resolved upon. The only safe course for Brazil is for the Treasury to assume the sole right of issuing the circulating medium, and then to let all banking corporations take care of themselves. If they choose to waste their capital on speculative schemes, then let them stand the loss. All the government need do is to see that the directors and officers of such banks are held strictly accountable for their acts, and that they are rigidly punished for every crime. To protect such men from the consequences of their illegal acts is bad enough, but when the government goes still further and endeavors to save them from bankruptcy through the loan of its own credit, then it is doing what no self-respecting people should permit.

can Brazil and Uruguay. Were these countries to reduce their armed forces to a number barely sufficient to guard their forts and arsenals, they would not only save a large annual expenditure and regain their sadly demoralized credit, but they would be just as safe from foreign aggression and domestic insurrection as they are to-day.

QUARANTINE IN BRAZIL.

The schooner *Annie A. Bishop*, Captain Ralon, which left New York on September 15, summer laden, and bound to Para, Brazil, returned yesterday morning.

Captain Ralon said he arrived at Pará on October 12, and was signaled not to enter the harbor. He anchored near Mafra light-house and waited five days. No attention was paid to his signals. He then concluded to sail up the river, but was met by a Brazilian man-of-war, and ordered to return to New York.

No opportunity was given to speak to any person, nor was he allowed to approach any nearer than to be able to distinguish signals. No boat or vessel was permitted to go to the leeward of the schooner, because she came from New York, where cholera was supposed to exist.—*Y. V. Commercial Bulletin*, Nov. 12.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 22.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST S. LYTOS OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of the "Journal of Commerce."

Sir.—In order to give you an idea of the way and manner sick seamen are treated in this city of Santos, I will relate what occurred relative to one of my sailors who was attacked with yellow fever on board my ship, the *Orclana* of Liverpool. Yesterday, one of my men showing strong symptoms of yellow fever, I thought best to send him to the hospital, where he could, or should, have better treatment than he could have aboard my vessel, although I had cleared from the port, the vessel laying outside the fort about three miles. I started from my vessel about six a.m., arrived at Santos at eight, and made every effort to procure a permit for an entry to the hospital. After running about I found that it could not be effected until about twelve o'clock midnight. In the meantime I made inquiries how to have the man conveyed from my ship to the hospital. I made an offer for a steam launch to tow my boat with the man aboard as near his destination as possible, but found the man would not be permitted to tow a boat from outside the fort. I found at last that my only remedy was to make an arrangement with a boat or barge-car (special), which on arrival at the Barra I paid, and the price agreed upon was sixteen milreis. I took the man from my vessel, had to carry him through the surf with my boat's crew to the station, waiting there fully half an hour. I saw the manager of the company, who, when he saw that the patient was a poor sailor, said "Nor febre, febre." I told him I must have some conveyance to the hospital, and at once, for after five o'clock p.m. no patients were admitted. The manager at last offered me a common sand-car with the sand not swept out, which I had to accept, and he charged me 20 milreis for the service. We were driven rapidly and roughly over the road to the hospital. On our arrival my own crew had to place the sick man at the door of the ward he was to occupy. He was received by two servants, who handled him like a dog, and the physician said he would probably die before night; but I believe that, with kind treatment, he had a fair chance of recovery. He died at 7 p.m.

Yours, &c.,

FULTON GIBB,
Master barque *Orclana*.

Santos, Oct. 23, 1892.

A BRAZILIAN GULLIVER AND HIS TRIP TO BROBDINGNAG.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

"And the English guest he lea his breast,
For he heard the loud summun!"

Ancient Mariner (Brazilian version.)

Most Illustrious Lord.—Pray do not be surprised at my bursting in upon you in this complimentary manner, neither ascribe this effusion to interested motives; I always endeavor, so far as practicable and decent, to conform to the customs of any country of which I may find myself for the time being an inhabitant, and in so addressing you, simply condescend to you, sir, who occupy so high a position in my regard and in that of your other fellow-citizens, a title enjoyed by even the humblest laborer in Brazil.

Well, sir, you will I am certain be concerned to hear that I have been suffering of late from a slight derangement of one of my literary organs; whether from the effects of an experimental dinner of "feijoá" and "cangaço" socks, or from drinking Chateau Laítate at a Rio restaurant, or from absorbing cholera germs in a glass of Apollonia, I know not, neither does it matter. What is more to the point is that when afflicted in that way I always feel a certain extra tenderness in the region of my "bros" patrotios."

Then it is that any intelligent foreigner—and I admit that many foreigners are intelligent—if his liaison yearned to comfort me, would draw near and soothe me with a judicious dissertation setting forth the manifold defects of his own countrymen, while admitting the superiority of the British race to all others on the face of the globe. He would, so to speak, bring forth his lute, and tootle in my languid ear the patriotic songs of my native land, such as "Rule Britannia". The British lion is a noble scion,—but beware how you tread on his tail!" etc., etc.

But my complaint is, that just at this critical juncture an undoubtedly intelligent foreigner has taken a precisely opposite course. In a "Journal" whose reputation for being "serious" is so absolute as to place it far above the suspicion of the capacity to make a joke under any conceivable

THERE can be no doubt of the soundness of the position of the *Jornal do Commercio* in regard to the fusion of the Banco do Brasil and Banco da Republica, as promoted by the government, but we should like to see the question discussed on a broader basis. The government has and can have no authority whatever over such a question, unless expressly authorized by Congress, and its action therefore is not only illegal, but is highly perilous to the best interests of the country. There is nothing in the present situation which calls for such action, and it is therefore unwarranted as

pressure or provocation, he has analysed and unfavorably criticized British life and character with a masterly of his subject not to be attained without at least several weeks residence among the people of whom he treats.

His observations have not been confined to the manners and customs of any particular class. On the contrary we are given to understand that he has moved in an affable manner with all sorts and conditions of English men, women, and children; and has passed from the bank holiday festivities of the lower middle classes to the gilded saloons of the aristocracy; in which latter, by the way, he would probably notice a barbarism and inconvenience in the matter of spittoons. He has travelled from Dari to Recife and round all Brazil.

The sum of his experience he states in the following epigraph, viz.:

"Señor, an Englishman and you will find a barbarian!"

"Sir, in my present state of health you can imagine the effect of this biting. It is not entirely original wisdom on my 'barbarous' part!" It was simply platitudinous. No other word can adequately express it.

What truly, I indignantly ask, has he to go about scratching Englishmen? Is it as if I myself were to travel up and down the country scratching the Brazilians! I should be very sorry to do so. I leave them to scratch themselves in peace.

But let us suppose that some Englishman could be found who would have no objection to scratch a Brazilian; what would he expect to find?

My "sons" are so much excited at the moment that I dare not trust myself to give an impartial answer to this question. I refer therefore to my friend Creeprawl of our *charas* who, with some others, is sitting near me, reading a realistic novel by a Brazilian author of world-wide fame.

I have the "Journal" in my hand. "Look here Creeprawl," I say, "you are an Englishman, are you not?"

"Rather I!" says Creeprawl.

"There is a gentleman writing in this paper who says that if I scratch you I shall find a barbarian."

"So you will," growls Creeprawl; "Don't you try it!"

"Now I want to know," I persist, "what you would expect to find if you scratched a Brazilian."

"Nigga," says Creeprawl between the punts of his pipe.

Pildersquith of the L. & B. B., and I both protest against the brutal want of feeling displayed in this reply. Nevertheless we are compelled to admit that the Brazilian, however intelligent, is frequently warmer as to compassion, earlier as to hair, and smaller as to calves, than are we who objected to see the "Casanovas played out" might desire to find him. The fact is, his kindness of heart has led him to extend it his African brother—and his sisters—an injudiciously generous and intimate warmth of hospitality, which has indomitably left its mark upon his face.

Neither has the "poor Indian" of Pope's famous lines—I quote from memory—

".....the poor Indian, who nimbly mind

".....clashes him in front...."

but leaves him otherwise unprotected from the weather, iron kept at a sufficient distance.

The result is that a large proportion of the "povo puro Brasileiro" is a little mixed as to color, and exhibits, in its appearance and manners, many of the genial traits which distinguish its ancestors when roaming the woods in a state of nature. By Alfr's sunny fountulus and India's cool strand."

This I am convinced is more like what Creeprawl intended to say; but, let being an "ingleño abrutho" he expressed himself in language appropriately brutal. Creeprawl means well, but expresses himself awkwardly.

The writer remarks in one of his letters that Englishmen yield to the public an obedience which he designates as "imperial."

"Since," I say—parca,—"Slice; that's my humour!" says Corporal Nym. It would, no doubt, be manner to meet the interference of the minor of the law with a revolver shot, or a sky gash. The stomach with a razor. But here English imbecility is too strong for English brutality; and unfortunately were any gentilmen, Brazilian, or other, by such means to prevent an English "bully" from ever again returning to eat his dish of hopped herring, and drink his basin of tea in that cottage in Lambeth or Keatsish town where he is expected by his "young barbarians" all at play!—those young barbarians of whom he is thinking as he tramps the deserted pavement of nights while the clouds chase one another across the moon above him, and the church clocks chime the small hours—then, in England would the law "run nasty." There would be no possibility of "squaring" the master by the expenditure of a few cups of tea, or their equivalent.

The law would "smash" the offender with a steaming marmalade and a piece of the steam hammer.

The law would take him to a quiet corner and strangle him as a wild boar for which society had no use and no regard.

So the average Englishman is on the side of law and order.

But here, in this beautiful Brazil—I am sincerely desirous to awhine where I can—

"Where every prospect pleases" etc.

such a harbors system is unknown; neither would its existence be in harmony with the genius of the high-spirited nation who in that glorious day, ever to be remembered with pride and fireworks, overthrew without shedding one drop of blood the terrible tyrant under whose despotic sway their country had groaned during upwards of fifty years!

It is true, that, as shown by the decrees issued at the time, the army and navy rendered valuable assistance, as did also several journalists; but this only shows that the public force and the people were of one mind. One trembles to think what would have happened if they had not been!

"Ang arms citoyens"

"Qui se song impur abeue nos silens!"

As to the journalists, it is stated that two or three of them became mad with patriotic enthusiasm; and, twisting up some back numbers of

their papers into cocked hats, put them on with great dignity, and passed ever after for generals of division.

But, oh! sir, when I think of all those other glorious days with which our streets and alleys are spattered over; the 13th of May, the 7th of September, the 11th of June, the 1st of January, the 31st of December, the 4th of July, the 1st of April, and nearly all the rest of the calendar; when I look around me and behold the signs of an enlightened civilization in every direction, all the barbarian rises in me and wants to be gone.

What did England ever do to alleviate the cause of culture and refinement? Did England ever paint up "Order and Progress" on their flag, and carry it all over the known world, or was a Brazilian the first to do it?

I begin to hate myself for being a British born. Yet can I do it? H! I am a foreigner is left me.

I can naturalize! Shall I do so, or not? The question is, shall I be a barbarian, or a Brazilian? I am conscious of a certain vagueness. I must consult destiny and toss up for it. Here goes:

Head—a barbarian.
Tail—a Brazilian.
* * *

Tail it is!

The die is cast. I am to abandon the country of Lord Smith and Sir Gladstone and become a Brazilian. One Englishman is thus to be scratched out altogether. Excuse an abrupt conclusion; but I must be off without delay in the public, I think it is—or to the army—to take out my naturalization papers.

I therefore bid you farewell and remain,

Your lordship's
Obliged obedient humble servant,
DR. ARISTIDES MARIA DA SILVA DE
NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

N. D.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual general meeting held on Thursday 22nd inst., the following officers were elected to serve on the Committee for the coming season:

President—Col. Freedland; Secretary: H. A. Wheatley; Treasurer—Alfred Hime; Ernest Youle, F. Welsh, Frank Youle, D. D. Keay.

It was decided to prepare the old ground in the Rua Paulista kindly lent by Conselheiro Mayrink through the intervention of Sr. Pedro Aquinaga. And also to raise the annual subscription to 30,000\$ for those joining the Club before March 31st next, after which date all new members are liable to pay an entrance fee of 10,000\$.

The Club are lucky in getting the services of Mr. Wheatley for secretary, as he is well known to be a most active and energetic cricketer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is stated that Dr. Manoel Quintana declines to be a candidate for the Senate.

—Within a very short time more than 100 men have deserted from the camp at Santa Catalina.

—The frost, it is said, has caused considerable damage in the province of Mendoza, Argentina.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities have resolved to ask the government to declare suspected the port of Santos.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that the Rio Grande federalists have recently purchased 600 stand of arms in that city.

—The chamber of deputies of the Argentine Congress has passed a bill adopting for the army and navy the Manser rifle and carbine of the Argentine model.

—The provincial government of Entre Ríos, Argentina, has followed the pernicious example of Santa Fé by levying a tax of 5 cents per 100 kilos on threshed wheat.

—An insurrection broke out in the province of Corrientes, Argentina, on the 23rd inst. The revolutionists, who are said to dispose of considerable resources, have several pieces of field artillery.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 26th announce a hostile manifestation against Chili in Coddala, while others of a similar character are preparing in Mendoza and Tacuman. It is anticipated, however, that no serious importance will be attached to these exhibitions.

—The provincial government of Santa Fé has raised its tax on wheat to 10 cents per 100 kilos. Besides this the tax-gatherer frequently finds opportunities to duplicate, and even triple, the tax by levying the same wherever and whenever he can find the grain.

—There is nothing more needed in this public," says the Buenos Aires *Herald*, "than an energetic vigilance committee after the model of San Francisco, California, once had. There would be less crime and a better administration of the law afterwards."

—The preliminary exhibition of the articles to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition was opened in Buenos Aires on December 13th. The President of the republic was unable to be present, and was represented by the minister of finance; the diplomatic corps was also present and numerous invited guests.

—Affairs in Rio Grande seem to be simmering down, at all events the revolution, which was represented as certain to take place this week, has not yet come off. It also seems that the greatest Uruguayan is being smothered down, thanks to some timely and diplomatic explanations. It is quite possible the whole affair, revolution and all, will blow over after all.—*Montevideo Times*, December 18.

—The Riachuelo port authorities at Buenos Aires have commenced the construction on the sea wall, east of the entrance to the Riachuelo, of a semaphore, which will be of the greatest service in the navigation of the canal as it will show vessels entering the part the depth of the water in the entrance canal. As soon as the table of signs has been drawn up, it will be published for the benefit of the shipping community.

—This morning's telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the situation in Corrientes, where the revolution is rapidly extending, is causing much anxiety. The President is using every effort to conciliate the factions and will probably send a special commission to settle the controversy. This revolution, as was the case in Santiago del Estero, is against the provincial government and does not directly affect the national authority.

—The gold premium at Paraguay is now about 450%. The revenue of the republic is so reduced that it hardly suffices for bare administrative expenses without paying any service on the heavy foreign debt. It affords a good chance for some enterprising capitalist to buy up the republic, outright and start it on a fresh basis. It is evidently not capable of maintaining its "independence" much longer, and perhaps it would be better for the people that it should not.—*Montevideo Times*.

—In Argentina the minister of war now unwisely proposes that the effective strength of the standing army shall be increased next year to 15,600 men, distributed as follows: Engineers, one regiment of 500 men; artillery, three regiments of light and one of mountain artillery with 2,400 men, each regiment with six batteries of four guns, making 96 altogether, to be increased in time of war to 144; infantry, twelve regiments of 600 men each, divided into two battalions of 300 men each, making a total of 7,200 men; cavalry, ten regiments of 350 men and sixteen squadrons of 125 men each, making a total of 5,500 men.

—Considerable excitement has been caused by a statement, made in a pamphlet published, in regard to the building of Argentine telegraph operators by the Chilean revolutionary commissioners, now minister at Buenos Aires, during the war with Bahia. Demonstrations hostile to that minister have been made, and a police force was stationed at the Legation to prevent acts of violence from being committed by the mob. The police has dispersed assemblies in the streets. Congress met in secret session to take cognizance of the matter and the minister of foreign affairs declared before this body that the Chilean minister says that he is not responsible for the said statement. Congress has voted a motion approving the demand made by the Argentine government on that of Chile for the recall of the minister.

—The budget committee of the Argentine chamber has presented the following report of the revenue and expenses for 1893: *Expenditure*—Congress, \$1,432,288 m/n.; interior, \$16,016,293; foreign affairs, \$105,920 m/n; and \$265,080 gold; finance, \$3,373,737 m/n; interior, \$11,071,943 gold and \$18,990 in bonds; Marine corps, 2,400,000 gold; justice, etc., \$3,377,458 m/n; war, 12,897,385 m/n; marine, \$1,200,000 m/n; total \$56,874,147 m/n; *Imports*—\$21,000,000 gold; additional 700,000; exports, 2,300,000; storage, 450,000; f. ports and molo, 500,000; lighthouse and anchorage, 120,000; which service 600,000; consulates, 60,000; 35 per cent. land tax, \$1,350,000 m/n; 55 per cent. stamp, 1,300,000; stamped paper, 3,000,000; statistics and stamps, 600,000; post office, 1,800,000; telegraph, 700,000; water and drainage works, 2,500,000; port traction, 35,000; sundries 300,000; alcohol, 5,000,000; beer, 250,000; matches, 600,000; banks and companies, 300,000; total, \$18,935,000 m/n and \$25,220,000 gold.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—S. Paulo papers notice the arrival of 60 soldiers of federal cavalry.

—The state judiciary has recently been organized in Maranhão and Sergipe.

—There was a conflict in São Paulo on the 25th, in Rua Duque de Caxias, between the police and persons attending a session of a recreation society.

—A S. Paulo telegram says that two officers and some sergeants of the military garrison there showed themselves insubordinate this morning, but were promptly arrested.

—A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Bahia says that at the municipal election at Cachoeira there was a fight in which 12 men were killed and many wounded. Among the killed is the vicar of the parish.

—The *Jornal do Comercio* of this morning gives a very distressing account of the situation in Rio Grande. According to information derived from refugees, who have been obliged to come here through fear of personal violence, the partisans of Julian de Castilhos are imposing a veritable reign of terror upon the inhabitants of that state. Armed bands exist in every part of the state, some of them being composed of notorious criminals, who are taking advantage of the situation to pillage and murder with impunity.

—The port of Paranaguá is imposing quarantine restrictions against Santos.

—Generally a sick man is an object of sympathy. In Santos, however, the reverse seems to be true. Those who doubt the assertion should read a communication in another column.

—The contractor for the navigation of the lower Tocantins has been given three months to procure another steamer. He will continue to receive his subsidy (\$40,000\$ a year) in the meantime.

—Two Ouru Preto priests telegraphed to the *Jornal do Comercio* on the 21st complaining that two officers accompanied by a squad of soldiers had broken into their house, destroyed their furniture and attempted to kill them.

—The Paraná legislature has adopted a resolution, solicited by the governor, giving the state executive powers to use violent measures against the opposition. The governor evidently believes that he himself is the republic, and that all opposition is treason.

—A *turfa* mill, for drying, preparing and compressing a kind of peat called *turfa*, was formally inaugurated at São Paulo on the 20th inst. It is said that the *turfa* deposit contains about 4,500,000 cubic metres, and that great results are confidently expected from the industry.

—The action of the Pará municipality in voting 20,000\$ for municipal representation, when the state constitution declares that it shall be free, has excited considerable criticism. In all probability the fundamental law will be ignored, as has so frequently been the case elsewhere.

—A telegram from Blumenau, Santa Catharina, addressed to President Floriano Peixoto, protests against the annulling, by the municipal council, of the recent municipal election at that place. The signers of the telegram claim that their candidates were elected by a vote of 1,174 to 69.

—It is stated that the insubordinate soldiers of the disbandied police regiment of the state of Rio Janeiro will be enrolled in the federal army. Those that are married will be assigned to commands belonging to the garrison of the city of Rio Janeiro and the single men to those stationed on the frontier.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The manifesto issued by Gen. Tavares in answer to Gen. Pego's address to the troops in Rio Grande has at last been published by the press of this city.

Gen. Tavares in his manifesto points out the contradictions in his address and asks how it is that Gen. Pego, after asserting that the intervention of the military in the affairs of the state has been disastrous, wishes them to continue to interfere for the purpose of sustaining the artificial and calamitous situation which they have created. He severely criticizes the appeal made by Gen. Pego to ignoble and selfish instincts and says that he does not believe that the Brazilian soldier, who has so often displayed his devotion to noble causes and his self-abnegation in their defence, will, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, aid in enslaving his country.

Alluding to the fear, expressed by Gen. Pego, of the political disintegration of the country in event of the success of the Rio Grande revolutionists, Gen. Tavares says that, if the success of the latter should be the signal for revolt in all the states, this is a proof that these states are oppressed and discontented and only await the lead of Rio Grande to take up arms and force the present representative of the country to change his policy or to retire from his office. Thus, says the General, the country would be saved from the disintegration that now threatens it. If the country's present representative should refuse to yield to the people's wishes, then the army and navy, displaying a correct comprehension of their lofty mission, would interfere and compel him to respect the will of the sovereign people.

The alluded expectation of an invasion of the state by refugees, says the General, is a pretext for the extermination of political opponents.

"Loving my country," he terminates, "I, who am now in the last period of my existence, should have resorted to this means, had I disposed of the necessary resources to ensure its success, for I consider it a political necessity, since the representatives of my country display indifference to the vandalism that devastates the land of my birth, and since they laugh and boast of a result that shows the abasement of a people that has a record to cherish and maintain; but it is not always possible for the friends of liberty to shake off immediately the chains of despotism. The day will come, however, when they will consider their legitimate and patriotic aspirations, and then, if I am still alive and it is necessary to appeal to force, I shall place myself at the head of my countrymen, trusting to compensate for the weakness of age by the patriotism and sense of civic duty with which I believe myself to be inspired."

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Telles, who had just returned from the frontier, thinks there is no danger of an invasion. The refugees lack means, he says, and the government had made elaborate preparations for repelling an invasion into the state. The Uruguayan authorities had seized arms belonging to refugees, which they promised to deliver to the Brazilian intendente at Sant' Anna do Livramento.

A Montevideo paper says that the Brazilian police on the border has seized 19 cases of arms consigned to a merchant at Bagé.

It was reported at Montevideo on the 23rd that 80 soldiers had deserted from the Brazilian army and fled into Uruguay.

Gen. Vasquez, who had been sent by the Uruguayan government to inspect the frontier, had returned on the 22nd, reporting that the refugees, for want of a sufficient quantity of arms and of competent leaders, were unable to attempt an invasion.

December 27th, 1892.]

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 26th, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The uncertain exchange market made exporters somewhat cautious, but there has been a moderate business doing, and sales will amount to nearly 60,000 bags for the week. A hasty attempt at "bonnies" in the exchange market was not at all successful, and when this became apparent the coffee market steeled, and closed very firm at the quote we give below. Receipts are rather better here, and keep up at Santos, and our stock shows some 15,000 bags in increase, with nearly as much in Santos; the entries are so moderate, however, that a sensible modification in the gold price seems to be very probable. On the 20th brokers advanced quotations by 20s per arroba, to another 20s was added on the 21st, since when there have been no changes. The week now opening is, as a rule, a quiet one, but so far as we can see dealers and factors are not alarmed at the prospect of a sharp increase in stock.

The weekly report from Santos gives entries of 92,000 bags, sales of 52,000 bags and stock 35,000 bags. Good average was quoted at 1,160s per kilo; a decline of 60s on last week's quotation.

The shipments since our last report have been:

43,125	bags	for the United States
6,430	"	Europe
"	"	Cape of Good Hope
2,808	"	River Plate and West Coast
4,453	"	Coastwise
50,817	bags.	

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	1,160s	per kilo
Dec. 16	New York Br. <i>Hogarth</i>	1,144
20	do " <i>Feodo</i>	7,97
21	New Orleans Br. <i>Charter</i>	2,634
21	Hamburg Amer. <i>kk. W.</i>	9,757
22	do " <i>White Wings</i>	4,008

Europe:

Dec. 14	Hamburg Br. <i>Carpathia</i>	3,88
20	Mediterranean Ital. <i>Sofia</i>	78
23	Hamburg Ger. <i>Annazoa</i>	800
Elsewhere:		
Dec. 23	River Plate Br. <i>Tamer</i>	1,02
23	do " <i>Fr. St. L. Pater</i>	1,02

Receipts for the past week were 70,710 bags, against 63,691 bags for the preceding week and 67,832 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 164,663 bags, in hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows, viz:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per arroba.
No. 6	1,050s-1,120s	No. 8	1,530s-1,600s
7	10,000-15,000	9	15,000-15,200

There was no change made in the *Arroba* which remains at \$132 per kilogramme, and the brokers furnished no official quotations on Saturday.

Vessels loading and to load. bags.

New York Br. <i>Denton</i>	—	
do " <i>Hornet</i>	—	
do " <i>Chilean</i>	—	
do " <i>Ger. St. Salern</i>	—	
Hamburg Ger. <i>Olinda</i>	—	
Bremen and Antwerp Ger. <i>Orla</i>	—	
London and do Br. <i>Clyde</i>	—	
do Br. <i>Br. Irene</i>	—	
do Br. <i>Bel. W. Worth</i>	—	
do Br. <i>Tahiti</i>	—	
Bordeaux Fr. <i>Egerton</i>	—	
Toulouse Aust. <i>Sacken</i>	—	
Marselles Fr. <i>Espagne</i>	—	
Mediterranean Ital. <i>Martina</i>	—	
do " <i>Colombia</i>	—	
do " <i>Napoli</i>	—	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos. bags.

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DECEMBER 27.

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JUNE 30.

JULY 1.

JULY 2.

JULY 3.

JULY 4.

JULY 5.

JULY 6.

JULY 7.

JULY 8.

JULY 9.

JULY 10.

JULY 11.

JULY 12.

JULY 13.

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JULY 21.

JULY 22.

JULY 23.

JULY 24.

JULY 25.

JULY 26.

JULY 27.

JULY 28.

JULY 29.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 24th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
66,055,000	Jan.—July	5	Aplices.....	200\$—1,000\$	1,100,000	1,020,000—1,030,000
13,000,000	do	5	do do	500\$—1,000\$	1,118,000	1,030,000—1,035,000
15,947,100	Jan.—July	4	do	1,000\$	1,000	1,000—1,000
55,155,300	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000—1,000,000
15,359,000	do	6	do 1879.....	1,000	1,010,000	1,010,000—1,010,000
18,359,000	do	6	do 1889.....	500\$—1,000	1,200,000	1,180,000—1,180,000
8,050,800	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500\$—200	100	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola.....	200	195	—
1,500,000	do	5	Gem do Brasil.....	11.5	4	—
1,500,000	do	5	do do	500	2,500—3,000	—
1,123,300	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Plant.....	200	132	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	106	115,000
3,049,610	do	5—6	do gold.....	50	600	—
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Matriz.....	5	58	—
8,000,000	do	7	Marcelo.....	200	86	29,000
8,000,000	Mar—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	102	—
1,25,000	Jan.—July	5	Sapucaí.....	50	47	45,000
1,600,000	Feb.—Aug.	2 1/2	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	192	—
4,37,100	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold.....	50	440	—
17,745,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocabana.....	50	70	—
620,000	Jan.—July	7	do gold.....	200	140	—
78,000	Jan.—July	8	Uaiá Valenciana.....	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
456,513	Jan.—July	8	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.....	50	90	—
723,100	do	8	Cant. e Ubatuba.....	100	102	—
24,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Peruanubico.....	200	198	—
234,200	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Vila Isabel.....	200	193	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry Shilling.....	100	100	100,000
12,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	190	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Mar.—Sept.	8 1/2	Quesaria.....	200	180	—
900,000	Mar.—Sept.	8 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	169	—
MILLS.						
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	200	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bon Fim.....	200	70	—
1,18,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Bonfim Industrial.....	200	203	—
1,02,000	May—Nov.	7	Centro.....	200	200	500
564,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	200	—
600,000	do	7	Industria Mineira.....	200	192	—
445,000	Jan.—July	6	Petropolitana.....	50	—	—
3,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Prod. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	—
328,000	Jan.—July	7	Riuk.....	200	195	—
3,50,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovam.....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazarus.....	200	100	—
325,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro do Alcântara.....	100	100	—
475,000	Jan.—July	7	União Industrial S. Leandro.....	50	106	—
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo [coal].....	100	95	—
MINES.						
6337,000	Jan.—July	6	Almada e Cia.....	50	—	—
300,000	Mar—Sept.	6	Argonauta e Rio Pote.....	50	200	—
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Architecton.....	100	80	—
26,611,000	do	7	Banco de Vilação do Brasil.....	100	13	12,000—
4,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Banco Credito Movel consol.....	200	29	—
5,000,000	do	7	Banco do Agro.....	200	195	—
2,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Centro das Esmeraldas gold.....	50	—	31,000
159,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Construtora.....	200	—	—
5,69,300	Jan.—July	5	Empreza de Olhos Públicas.....	50	70	—
8,000,000	do	5	Empreza de Minas.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	do	5	do	200	200	—
1,000,000	Mar—Sept.	6 1/2	D. Pedro D. Peixoto H.....	100	100	—
450,000	May—Nov.	6 1/2	Ind. Law. e Col. Macêche.....	100	—	—
265,000	do	6 1/2	Lavoura, Ind. & Cia.....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.—July	6	Melhurantes U. de Nicilh.....	200	100	100,500
600,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Nacional de Oles.....	200	100	—
600,000	do	7	Novo L.	200	210	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Setlemento do Rio.....	50	210	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	200	—

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	**	Caíoca.....	**	200\$	210,000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	**	Nac. Navegação Costeira.....	**	100	**	55,000
6,000,000	1,300,000	**	Not. e S. Est.	**	100	**	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	20,041,83	12,471,14	Alliança.....	100\$—July 92	148,000	—	—
5,000,000	750,000	**	Argos Plumíferas.....	100\$—July 92	440,000	—	—
3,000,000	42,529	10,000	Atibá.....	100\$—July 92	9,000	7,000	—
2,000,000	200,000	10,000	Branca.....	100\$—July 92	10	10,000	—
7,500,000	3,000,000	424	Branca Pedreira.....	100\$—July 92	40	10,000	—
4,000,000	100,000	10,000	Branca Pedreira.....	100\$—July 92	10	11,000	—
4,000,000	100,000	10,000	Branca Pedreira.....	100\$—July 92	105	170,000	—
2,500,000	200,000	10,000	Fidelidade.....	100\$—July 92	105	131,000	—
3,000,000	200,000	10,000	Gamaria.....	100\$—July 92	100	47,000	—
3,000,000	200,000	10,000	Gen.....	100\$—July 92	10	10,000	—
3,000,000	200,000	10,000	Integridade.....	100\$—July 92	100	60,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	Lealhada.....	100\$—July 92	10	9,000	—
5,000,000	750,000	100,000	Presidente.....	300\$—July 92	30	37,000	—
4,000,000	250,000	100,000	Proprietary.....	300\$—July 92	20	60,000	—
4,000,000	250,000	100,000	Prod. Com. dos Vatistas.....	300\$—July 92	40	47,000	—
5,000,000	100,000	10,000	Vigilancia.....	100\$—July 92	8	8,000	5,000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	**	Alugosa.....	40\$	25,000	—	—
3,000,000	320,000	**	Caíca.....	10	43,000	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	**	Caraguatá.....	10	—	—	—
6,000,000	120,000	64,529	Eau & S. Franc. to Chopin.....	40	5,300	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	**	Geral do Brasil.....	70	1,000	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	**	do	200	2,000	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	**	Governo do Maranhão.....	20	—	—	—
5,000,000	55,000	**	Maciúca.....	25	5,000	4,000	—
5,000,000	55,000	**	Misas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	5,000	4,000	—
5,000,000	55,000	**	Musambinho.....	60	120,000	—	—
4,000,000	24,000	**	Nordes do Brasil.....	40	8,000	7,000	—
6,000,000	120,000	200,68	Oeste de Minas.....	200	80,000	—	—
6,000,000	120,000	200,68	do 2 series.....	65	15,000	—	—
11,073,750	1,080,173	34,323	Oeste de Minas.....	65	45,000	—	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	**	Panamá.....	10	51,000	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	**	Pedra do Arari.....	40	51,000	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	**	Quilombo.....	10	12,000	11,000	11,500
10,000,000	10,000,000	**	Klo Doce.....	200	38,000	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Sorocaba.....	30	180,000	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	do 2 series.....	40	35,000	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Therespólis.....	40	7,000	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Tijucas.....	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	União Valenciana.....	40	16,000	11,000	11,500
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Vassouras e São João do Alferes.....	200	12,000	11,000	11,500
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Viação do S. Francisco.....	200	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	TRAMWAYS	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Caíoca.....	200\$	200,000	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Corcovado (and hotel).....	100\$—July 91	180,000	170,000—180,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Ind. Botânico.....	200\$—July 91	180	170,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	do	200\$—July 91	100	170,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	do	200\$—July 91	100	170,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	S. Christovam.....	200	205,000	204,000—215,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	Vila Isabel.....	200	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	**	94,781	—	—	—	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations

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" 19	Tanner	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 20	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 21	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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